

REMARKS

In the outstanding Final Office Action, claims 1-26 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over ASANO et al. (U.S. Patent App. Pub. 2003/0185236) in view of DONAHUE et al. (U.S. Patent No. 7,020,720).

Claim 1 is directed to providing a first internet protocol (IP) address associated with a first IP network and a second IP address associated with a second IP network to a subscriber device. Further, claim 1 recites that the second IP address is provided based on a request routed through the first IP network from the subscriber device. In addition, claim 1 recites, *inter alia*, forwarding a data packet addressed with both the first IP address and the second IP address, from the subscriber device.

Although the Final Office Action asserts, at page 2, that ASANO discloses the invention “substantially as claimed”, the Final Office Action applied ASANO merely for its teaching of routing data packets from a subscriber device, over a broadband access link, through a first internet protocol version 6 (IPv6) network to a second internet protocol network edge device. At page 2, the Final Office Action goes on to acknowledge that ASANO does not, in fact, teach most of the features as claimed. That is, the Final Office Action acknowledges that ASANO does not disclose providing a first IP address associated with a first IP network to a subscriber device. The Final Office Action further acknowledges that ASANO does not disclose providing a second IP address associated with a second IP network to a subscriber device based on a request routed through the first IP network from the subscriber device. In addition, the Final Office Action acknowledges that ASANO does not disclose addressing data packets from the subscriber device with the first IP address and the second IP address.

The Final Office Action relied upon DONAHUE to teach the numerous features acknowledged to be absent in ASANO. The Office Action cited an address allotted to a gateway 306 in DONAHUE as teaching a first IP address, as recited in claim 1. Further, the Office Action cited an address allotted to a host 302 in a private network in DONAHUE as teaching a second IP address, as recited in claim 1. However, claim 1 is directed to a first IP address and a second IP address provided to a single subscriber device, and not addresses provided to a host and a gateway as in DONAHUE. Furthermore, claim 1 recites, *inter alia*, providing a second IP address to a subscriber device based on a request routed through a first IP network. The cited portions of DONAHUE do not teach or suggest that a second IP address is provided to the single subscriber device based on a request routed through a first IP network.

The Final Office Action cited column 3, lines 32-54 and column 5, line 30 through column 6, line 35 as teaching forwarding a data packet addressed with both a first IP address and a second IP address, as recited in claim 1. However, the cited portions of DONAHUE teach that a gateway 306 uses only an externally routable IP address to send a packet to a wide area network interface 316 of the gateway 306 and out to the Internet 310 (*see* column 5, lines 45-59 of DONAHUE). Alternatively, DONAHUE teaches that external hosts on the Internet can make inbound connections directly to a bypass host 302(1), due to its routable public IP address, thereby bypassing the functionality of the gateway (*see* column 6, lines 7-15 of DONAHUE). Moreover, the cited portions of DONAHUE teach that, due to the fact a network address translation service is incorporated into a gateway 306, only a single globally routable public internet protocol address is needed, i.e. for the gateway 306 (*see* column 5, lines 57-62 of

DONAHUE). Accordingly, DONAHUE does not teach or suggest forwarding a data packet addressed with both a first IP address and a second IP address, as recited in claim 1.

Modifying ASANO with DONAHUE would destroy the teachings of ASANO, insofar as ASANO is directed to a translation apparatus that changes a packet's source address to a virtual internet protocol version 4 (IPv4) address that corresponds to the packet's home address. In contrast, DONAHUE is directed to a bypass address for a private host such that network address translation functionality can be bypassed. In addition, DONAHUE is directed to obviating the need for a network address translation table by incorporating a gateway 306 having an externally routable IP address to send a packet to a wide area network interface 316 of the gateway 306 and out to the Internet 310.

The Final Office Action asserted, at page 10, that a source address teaches a first IP address and a destination address teaches a second IP address, as recited in claim 1. In contrast, claim 1 is directed to a first IP address provided to a subscriber device and second IP address provided to the same subscriber device.

Claim 1 is allowable under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over ASANO and DONAHUE at least for each of the reasons set forth above.

Independent claim 8 is allowable for reasons similar to the above-noted reasons for the allowability of claim 1. For example, neither ASANO nor DONAHUE teach or suggest sending a DHCP response through an IP network to an originating device using a first subscriber IP address, enabling the originating device to obtain the second subscriber IP address from the DHCP response and forward subsequent data packets addressed with

both the first subscriber IP address and the second subscriber IP address, as recited in claim 8.

Independent claim 18 is allowable for reasons similar to the above-noted reasons for the allowability of claim 1, in addition to reasons related to its own recitations. For example, neither ASANO nor DONAHUE teach or suggest that the originating device forwards data packets with both the first subscriber IP address and the second subscriber IP address, as recited in claim 18.

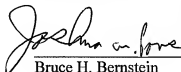
Claims 2-7, 9-17 and 19-26 are each allowable at least for depending, directly or indirectly, from independent claims 1, 8 and 18, respectively, which Applicants have shown to be allowable, in addition to reasons related to their own recitations.

Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the outstanding rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) is respectfully requested.

Should an extension of time be necessary to maintain the pendency of this application, including any extensions of time required to place the application in condition for allowance by an Examiner's Amendment, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fee to Deposit Account No. 19-0089.

Should the Examiner have any questions concerning this Response or the present application, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,
Keith ALLEN et al.

 Joshua M. Povsner
Reg. #42,086
Bruce H. Bernstein
Reg. No. 29,027

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GREENBLUM & BERNSTEIN, P.L.C.
1950 Roland Clarke Place
Reston, VA 20191
(703) 716-1191